

# NAM

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good name behind.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.  
What men of name resort to him?  
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,  
And many others of great name and worth.  
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame.  
*Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*  
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,  
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.  
*Dryden.*  
A hundred knights  
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name.  
*Dryden.*  
These shall be towns of mighty fame,  
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a name.  
*Dryden, Æn. vi.*  
Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients.  
*Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.  
In the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

7. Fictitious imputation.  
When Ulysses with fallacious arts,  
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,  
My kinsman fell.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.  
I'll to him again, in the name of Brook;  
He'll tell me all his purpose.  
*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
There is a friend which is only a friend in name.  
*Ecclus. xxxvii.*

9. An opprobrious appellation.  
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;  
In vain she kneels.  
*Granville's Poems.*  
Like the watermen of Thames  
I row by, and call them names.  
*Swift's Miscel.*

TO NAME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To discriminate by a particular appellation.  
I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel  
I now name to you; and with speed to pace  
To speak of Perdita.  
*Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou named  
after any of them.  
*Tob. iii. 8.*  
His name was called Jesus, which was so named of the  
angel before he was conceived.  
*Luke ii. 21.*

2. To mention by name.  
Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself  
to the naming of the Holy One.  
*Ecclus. xxiii. 9.*

3. To specify; to nominate.  
Did my father's godson seek your life?  
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Bring me him up whom I shall name.  
*Sam. xxviii. 8.*  
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms or ideas  
were either of them innate.  
*Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.  
Let my name be named on them.  
*Gen. xlviii. 16.*

NAMELESS, *adj.* [from name.]  
1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.  
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.  
*Denham.*  
The milky way,  
Fram'd of many nameless stars.  
*Waller.*  
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.  
*Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.  
Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they  
come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

NAMELY, *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.  
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the  
same which diligent beholders of her works have observed;  
namely, that the provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice.  
*Hosker, b. iii. f. 4.*  
Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
To none of these, except it be the last;  
Namely, some love that drew him off from home.  
*Shakespeare.*  
The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth,  
of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely,  
that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very  
dangerous and suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her  
to go let's abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered,  
that she had rather be dead, than put in custody.  
*Bacon's Apophth. 14.*  
For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of divining  
in dreams; that several such divinations have been made,  
none can question.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

# NAP

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point  
of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us; namely,  
that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same  
time take the most proper method for gaining long life,  
riches, and reputation.  
*Addison's Guardian.*

NAP, *n. f.* [name.] One who calls or knows any by name.  
NAPLESS, *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.  
Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he  
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put  
The napless vesture of humility.  
*Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

NAPPE, *adj.* [from nap.] Mr. Lye derives it from nappe, Saxon,  
a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from nap; whence apples and  
ale are called lamb's wool.  
When I my thrasher heard,  
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd.  
*Gay's Poet.*

NAPCASSUS, *n. f.* [Latin; nappissus, Fr.] A daffodil.  
Nor Narcissus fair  
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still.  
*Thomson.*

NAPCICK, *adj.* [nappick, nappique, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.  
Narcotic includes all that part of the materia medica, which  
any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or  
hypnotics, or opiates.  
The ancients esteemed it narcotic or stupefactive, and it is  
to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

NARD, *n. f.* [nardus, Lat. nardus, Gr.]  
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.  
2. An odorous shrub.  
Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,  
Or the nard in the fire.  
*Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
He now is come  
Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,  
And flowing odours, cassia, nard and balm.  
*Milton.*

NARE, *n. f.* [naris, Latin.] A nostril not used, except as in  
the following passage, in affecation.  
There is a Machiavelian plot,  
Though every nare object it not.  
*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

NARWHALE, *n. f.* A species of whale.  
Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but  
the teeth of narwhals.  
*Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

NARRABLE, *adj.* [from narro.] Capable to be told or related.  
NARRATE, *v. a.* [narro, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a  
word only used in Scotland.  
NARRATION, *n. f.* [narratio, Latin; narration, Fr.] Account;  
relation; history.  
He did doubt of the truth of that narration.  
*Albot.*  
They that desire to look into the narrations of the story,  
for the variety of the matter we have been careful might  
have profit.  
*Mac. ii. 24.*  
Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the  
plainest narrations.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*

NARRATIVE, *adj.* [narrativus, Fr. from narro, Lat.]  
1. Relating; giving an account.  
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless  
it be in sentences dispositive and enacting; therefore credit  
ought to be given to these acts, though the words be  
narrative.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.  
Age, as Davenant says, is always narrative.  
*Dryden.*  
The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,  
And boasting youth, and narrative old age.  
*Pope.*

NARRATIVE, *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.  
In the instructions I here give to others, concerning what  
they should do, take a narrative of what you have done.  
*South's Sermons.*

Cymbio was much taken with my narrative.  
*Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 58.*  
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless  
it be in sentences dispositive and enacting terms  
are made use of.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NARRATOR, *n. f.* [narrator, French; from narro, Latin.] A  
teller; a relater.  
Consider whether the narrator be honest and faithful, as  
well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit  
by believing or reporting it.  
*Watts's Logic.*

TO NARRIFY, *v. a.* [from narro, Latin.] To relate; to give  
account of; not in use.  
I ever narrify'd my friends,  
Of whom he is chief, with all the size that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer.  
*Shakespeare.*

NARROW, *adj.* [narrow, Saxon, from nyr, near.]  
1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to  
side.  
Edward from Belgia,  
Hath pass'd in safety thro' the narrow seas.  
*Shakespeare.*  
The Angel stood in a narrow place, where was no way  
to turn either to the right hand or to the left.  
*Numb. ii. 26.*  
In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themselves.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Small; of no great extent.  
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness  
in the exclusion; but this inferreth no infirmity.  
*Brown.*

# NAR

3. A hankerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland.  
I am glad I have found this naphin;  
This was her first remembrance from the moor.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.  
Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between  
the several orders of its members, and their narrow-  
hearted repining at each other's gain.  
*Spratt's Sermon.*  
The greatest understanding is narrow. How much of  
God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea?  
*Grew, Cosmol. b. ii. c. 8.*  
The hopes of receiving good from those whom we gratify,  
would produce but a very narrow and stinted charity.  
*Smallridge's Sermons.*  
A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight,  
and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the person  
he talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats.  
*Addison.*  
It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-neck'd  
bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make  
in pouring it out.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. Near; within a small distance.  
Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,  
But made a glancing shot; and miss'd the dove;  
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd by the foot the fitting bird.  
*Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.  
The orb he roam'd  
With narrow search; and with inspection deep  
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all  
Most opportune might serve his wiles.  
*Milt. Par. Left.*  
Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a  
great man, who is not always the best prepared for so narrow  
an inspection.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 265.*

TO NARROW, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.  
In the wall he made narrow'd reefs, that the beams should  
not be fastened in the walls of the house.  
*1 Kings vi. 6.*  
By reason of the great Continent of Brasilia, the needle  
deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits  
of Magellan, where the land is narrow'd, and the sea on  
the other side, it varieth about five or six.  
*Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
A government, which by alienating the affections, losing  
the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves  
out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may  
justly be said, in the same degree it loses ground, to narrow  
its bottom.  
*Temple's Miscel.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.  
One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it  
is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade, for mean or ill  
ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains  
the knowledge of God and his creatures.  
*Locke's Works.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.  
Defect does contract and narrow our faculties, so that  
we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant.  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a scanty  
collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious  
stock.  
*Locke's Works.*  
Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee!  
Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art,  
A trifling head, and a contracted heart.  
*Pope's Dunci. b. iv.*

4. To confine; to limit.  
By admitting too many things at once into one question,  
the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting  
and narrowing the question, you take a fuller survey of the  
whole.  
*Watts's Logic.*  
Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we confine  
ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading.  
*Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not  
take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to  
the one hand or to the other.  
*Farr. Dict.*

NARROWLY, *adv.* [from narrow.]  
1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between  
the sides.  
2. Contractedly; without extent.  
The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that  
it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.  
*Swift's Sentim. of the Church of England.*  
My fellow-schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps to narrowly.  
*Shakespeare.*  
If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be reprehended  
or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in  
compositions a kind of poverty.  
*Bacon.*  
For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search  
narrowly when I am gone.  
*L'Estrange.*  
inspect every part of him.  
*Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.  
Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and  
very narrowly miss'd of the other.  
*Swift.*

5. Avaritiously; sparingly.

# NAR

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